TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1879.

Averly's Lycenia Theatre Colors. Theatre Comique—Variety. Lew York Aspiretion—II, II, S. Pinifora,

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

The Good that May Grow Out of It. The weak and perverse attempts of Mr. EDWARD COOPER to pervert to partisan and personal ends the powers granted to the Mayor under our existing city charter have developed in a clear light some of the principal defects of that charter. Whoever is to be responsible for the police, whoever is to be the real head of the police, as it seems to us, should possess authority to remove any person on the police without assigning any

We doubt the propriety of having any Police Commissioners at all. There should be a Chief of Police, who might derive his appointment from the Mayor, and be subject to removal by the Mayor without cause. The executive branch of the city Government should be so constructed as to work smoothly and with celerity, like perfect, oiled machinery. With a Mayor at the head of the Government fit to hold the place, we should then get along well enough.

It may be argued in reply that a man like Mr. EDWARD COOPER has too much power under the charter as it is. That is true; but under an improved charter ample provision should be made for removing such a Mayor on the ground of incompetency.

Some degree of the reform we advocate has already commended itself to the approval of our esteemed contemporaries, the Evening Post and the Graphic. With the aid of other independent journals we may hope to obtain from the next Legislature a charter of a more sensible kind than we now have. Thus permanent good may be wrought out of temporary evil.

Democratic Divisions in New York. Probably no party in any State of the

Union has so often deliberately defeated itself as the Democracy of New York. It has shown a wonderful aptitude for perpetrating acts that seemed at the time to be suicidal. It is a circumstance not less interesting in the history of the party, that after prostrating itself at one election by internecine strife, it has generally risen to its feet the very next year with renewed strength.

Within the past forty years the Democrats of New York at ten general elections have defeated the whole or the major part of their State tickets, including five candidates for Governor, while on two memorable occasions they have struck down their party's regular nominees for the Presidency. These results were all due to local feuds. Sometimes the controversies arose out of differences involving cardinal principles or important measures. But quite as often they sprang from the personal animosities or embittered rivalries of ambitious leaders. These ruptures frequently affected only a small segment of the party, or ran in narrow grooves through its main body. while in a few cases they cleft it completely

In twain. The enthusiasm with which the Democrats of this State have from time to time committed felo de se, and the alacrity with which they would raise themselves to newness of life and overthrow their opponents at the next election, have again and again excited the astonishment of their brethren in other States. Indeed, the belief is becoming rather common that periodical conflict among themselves are an essential element In the greed of the New York Demogracy and they certainly furnish materials for elaborate and instructive chapters in the

history of partisan politics. Probably every one of the quarrels to which we have referred might have been avoided by upright conduct and forbearance on the part of a few leaders. But when prejudices are inflamed and ambition is aroused, who ever knew party leaders to deal uprightly or exercise forbearance? Hence it begins to look as if the Democrats of this State were about to enter upon another of those stormy cycles which have so often disturbed their course since the era when they broke down the Administration of Martin Van Buren by their intestine controversies.

Foreing Them to Fight or Starve.

What has been accomplished by the re cent march of troops to the Canadian border? A few hired Indian allies on MILES'S side and a few so-called hostile Indians have been killed, while the two thousand warriors of Sitting Bull have been practically served with notice that if they seek to avoid starvation by hunting buffalo south of an imaginary line, they do it at the risk of war.

Such a policy tends to make nominally hostile Indians really hostile, and to make hunger a crime. It has been said that the eminent philanthropist, CARL SCHURZ. called for the expedition, on the plea of protecting the navigation of the upper Missouri; if so, he is, perhaps, satisfied with its result. The Indian Office nominally disapproves another Indian war, yet a letter from Gen. Miles's camp says: "The buffalo are all coming south, so that SITTING BULL must either fight or starve." In face of such a fact, the perfunctory deprecation of another war is a mockery.

It is not from this side of the line alone that the evidence of the fight-or-starve policy comes. The Battleford Herald of Canada lately said; "The condition of the Indians is terrible in the extreme; they are living partially on wild turnips and wild rhubarb. without which their sufferings would be intensified." Capt. Colton of the Mounted Police reports to Ottawa: "On our side of the line buffalo seem to have disappeared altogether, and the consequence is the Indians are starving." Nevertheless, he adds "all the Indians we met were given food," and "all seem loyal." Other advices add that the relations of SITTING BULL and his Indians with the Canadian Mounted Police

were "never more satisfactory" than now But if we turn to the movements of our own troops we find them endeavoring to move between SITTING BULL and the buf falo, and so cut off his supplies." We find them coming upon a party of Indians en gaged in hunting and at once opening an artillery fire upon them. We find Gen. TERRY, at St. Paul, receiving the glad tidings from Gen. MILES that the latter has succeeded in placing his command between the Indians and the buffalo, which movement will force the hostiles to attack hin in his chosen position or retreat across the border." And coupled with this comes another despatch from Canada that "the Sloux chiefs say they do not want to fight; but their children cry for something to eat, and they must have food."

Such is the uniform and unquestioned moral of the campaign, falsely styled one of

protection." Cockney tourists may come here, and, under army escort and companionship, slaughter buffalo by the scores, for the plains; but when Indians born in the buffalo region and accustomed to kill these animals as food, attempt to pursue their game, to keep their wives and children from

starving, they are to be shot. Across the line, in Canada, Indians are not only allowed but encouraged to sustain themselves by hunting. On this side, where the Indian Office loses no opportunity to extend its patronage, and accordingly seeks o drive every red man on a reservation, the efforts of roving Indians to be self-supporting and independent are treated with he fire of artillery.

Tobacco Culture in the United States.

The debate in Congress which preceded he recent reduction of the tax on tobacco prought out a good many facts relating to the actual production and prospects of that staple. We find these summed up, and supplemented with other pertinent data, by Major RAGLAND of Virginia, in the current number of the Southern Review.

A survey of the proportions to which our obacco culture has attained may be usefully prefaced by a glance at the record of its development. The original quality of the native Virginia weed was, doubtless, poor enough, like that of the Indian corn, out it possessed a capacity of improvement, through judicious selection, far superior to that of maize. Indeed, since 1616, when the intelligent cultivation of the plant began, its progress in respect of merchantable properties can only be compared in the vegetable world with the finest specimens of China tea. The rapid increase of production in colonial times is the more surprising when we consider how the planters were trammelled by the arbitrary prices fixed by British factors. and which varied from three shillings to twopence a pound. Notwithstanding such liscouragements, we are told that in 1700, or eighty-four years after the first experiment with the leaf the export of tobacco from the colonies amounted to 22,000,000 pounds. By 1775 the quantity sent out of the country exceeded 100,000,000 pounds, and, although there was a signal decline, not only during the Revolutionary war, but for some years afterward, the foreign demand for the staple had gained remarkable extension by the beginning of the present century. Thenceforward the progressive angmentation of exports underwent few interruptions till, in 1877, the total amount exported and manufactured was a little above 463,000,000 pounds. Allowing six per cent for the quantity used at home, and for that which evaded the tax, we have a crop for that year which the Commissioner of Agri-

ten millions larger. Before speaking of the grave falling off which occurred last year, we may point out the ratio of our crop to the whole tobacco product of the world. The aggregate yield of all tobacco growing countries is computed by competent authorities at 1,300, 000,000 pounds, of which 495,000,000 are credited to Europe and Asia, 60,000,000 to Australasia and Africa, 95,000,000 to South America, 20,000,000 to Mexico and the Central American republies, 130,000,000 to the West Indies, and 500,000,000 to the United States. Although we are thus shown to be the largest producers, we are not, relatively to our population, the greatest consumers of the weed. The best informed students of the subject rate the annual domestic demand at not above 41 pounds per head whereas the average consumption of tobacco for each unit of the population in Germany for the year 1877 did not fall far short of 6 pounds, and is said to have reached still higher figures in Holland. We may say further that, as to prices of the Amerian weed, they have ranged since colonial times within much narrower limits. Thus In 1810 tobacco was 5 cents a nound: in 1830. 51 cents; in 1850, 52 cents; in 1870, 114 cents; nile by 1878 the price had again sunk t about 5 cents.

culture estimates at 490,000,000, but which

Major RAGLAND thinks must have been some

What are known as the six tobacco States iz., Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina Fennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, supply over 300,000,000 pounds, or three-fifths of our annual product, to the commerce of the world. There seems to be little doubt that the effect of the impost on this staplewhich, until the recent change, was 24 cents a pound-has been to divert its culture from the old areas of production to States that heretofore yielded little or no tobacco. This inference may be drawn from some statisties furnished by the Agricultural Commissioner in January of this year, and which exhibit the relative values of tobacco in different sections. In Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, for example, the home-grown leaf brings 5 cents per pound, in Maryland 51. and in Tennessee and North Carolina cents. On the other hand, in Georgia, Texas, and Arkansas it commands a price of 10 cents, and in Louisiana of not less than 14 cents pound. Now, a reference to the grades and varieties of tobacco most coveted in foreign markets indicates that the higher rates obtainable on the ground, for the leaf grown in the extreme South, can hardly be due to superior quality. Major RAGLAND thinks this appreciation in value of the home-grown staple in that section results from its taking the place of the manufactured article, which, under the recent stress of taxation, was beyond the reach of poor consumers. He points out that the negroes of the cotton belt used. formerly, large quantities of the lower grades of manufactured tobacco, but that they are now learning to procure their own supplies at home. He concedes that in the rural districts, North and South, there is still a preference for the manufactured staple of the old tobacco States; but his opinion is that under the alternative of largely curtailigg their accustomed purchases, or of cultivating the leaf on their own account, they would soon learn to prepare it to suit their taste, or educate their taste to suit their product. He thinks that, in proportion as it becomes widely known that a good article for chewing and smoking purposes can be grown in nearly all parts of the country, at the cost of only a few cents per pound, and of a quality better than the low grades of manufactured tobacco, saturated, as the latter is, with objectionable ompounds, the natural untaxed leaf will take the place of the taxed article, manufacturing will decrease, and the revenue

from this source will be lessened. It is admitted by the writer in the South ra Review that the eight cents lately stricken from the tax will afford a measure f relief to those engaged in this industry. But he appears to share the forebodings of southern planters in reference to the effect of even the present impost on the future demand for their staple. He finds in recent statistics evidence that manufacturing is already declining, and he points out that the production of tobacco in 1878 fell short by some 100,000,000 pounds of that of the preceding twelvementh.

owing, as he affirms, to low prices, but much of it, on the other hand, should be ascribed to an unfavorable season. It is probable pure amusement, leaving the carcasses on enough that, under existing fiscal arrangements, the old tobacco States may be forced to resort to other crops more remunerative than their once favorite staple. But this change, as Major RAGLAND has himself noted, would be offset by a wider distribution of tobacco culture, and large sections heretofore dependent on the supplies from Virginia or Tennessee would tend to rely on their own products for the satisfaction of home demands.

The Trotter, Edwin Forrest.

When old Lady Suffolk trotted a mile in 2:261 the performance stood unequalled so many years that many horsemen doubted very much whether it would ever be eclipsed. Yet last Saturday Edwin Forrest, on a three-quarter track, trotted a full mile in two minutes and eleven and three-quarters seconds (2:118).

We are glad to learn that Mr. ROBERT BONNER, the owner of this trotting phemenon, has concluded to give a public exhibition of his speed. This is a very sensible determination. Thousands of people will flock to witness the performance, and if a reasonable fee were charged for admittance the proceeds would be sufficient to build a comfortable country church.

From Mr. Bonner's known antipathy to betting-although he admits that nothing can be found against it in the Bible-it is presumed an application will be made to Judge Van Brung for a writ of prohibition. forbidding all bets on the time Forrest will

make. An experienced and intelligent judge of trotting horses said some time ago that he should not be surprised at Edwin Forrest's going in 2:06 before the season is over.

It is to be hoped that before long Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT will give a public exhibition with his mare that trotted so fast as a fouryear-old, last year, and that other rich men will follow Mr. BONNER's example. Still the idea of the exhibition being made free is not entirely satisfactory to a number of clergymen who realize how much good could be done with the money that might be made out of it.

Tammany formally and openly declared ast night in a series of resolutions that, under no circumstances, would it vote for Lucius ROBINSON as a candidate for Governor.

While residents of Norwich, Connecticut, were flying around on Saturday trying to enforce a blue law that prohibits Sunday excursions by means of writs and processes, two residents of Maryland were fighting a duel with seconds and surgeons, in accordance with the code. The Norwich folks did not stop the Sunday excursion, but they are going to try to punish the men who organized it. The Maryland authorities are reported as having taken no steps toward investigating the duel, although it is town talk in Baltimore, and one of the parties to it carries a pistol bullet in his right shoulder. Thus are the Connecticut and the Maryland notions brought out.

The man has been found who discovered DICK THOMPSON. His name is ALEXANDER DONABUE, According to Mr. DONABUE, THOMPson is a native of Virginia, and found his way to Indiana through Louisville-all of which is interesting, and no doubt authentic. But what people are most anxious to know, and what DICK THOMPSON himself has never seen fit to explain, is why were those mysterious words. Shove him!" put opposite the name of Dick Thompson in the list of persons who had been promised remuneration for helping the Pawnee and Leavenworth Railroad Company to get a land grant from Congress.

At the time the Poncas were robbed of their homes by fraud and force and driven off to the Indian Territory at the point of the bayonet they numbered about 700 souls. Since them have died.

On May 20 the Ponca chief, WHITE EAGLE, wrote a letter to Mr. TIBBLES of the Omaha Herald. Here are a few sentences:

"When people lose what they hald dear to the eping, but, whom I heard of your kindness to some of y people. I felt as if I might raise my head and open y eves to see the countils of light. I want to save the mainder of my people. My people cry for their land, all want to give them back that of which they were

Many persons out West and at Washington are in the habit of speaking of the author of this letter and men like him as "Indian devils." The army officer who took the Poneas from their homes said to White Eagle: "This is a grand robbery. I'm but a soldier, and must, unfortunately, obey orders, and not ask why." A United States District Attorney has pronounced the pretended minutes of the council. at which, it is falsely claimed, the Poncas consented to the removal, "a disgrace to the department." A United States District Judge has ndignantly declared from the bench that there was no law, no rightful authority, for forcing these men into the Indian Territory against their will.

The question now is whether this great wrong shall be righted. "My people cry for their land," says White Eagle. Shall they cry in vain?

Concerning the condition of the colored en who have gone out from the South to Kansas, there is diversity of report. Congressman RYAN, Republican, says that those who have gone to his State are provided for; but he adds that it would be better for future emi grants to seek other States, as no more can be taken care of in Kansas.

The Freedman's Relief Association lets light indirectly upon the condition of affairs in its appeal for aid. The association finds it difficult to relieve the necessities of emigrants. Although it has aided over 4,000 persons, the intimation is that had the money been forthoming it would have aided more. Yet "the tide continues to flow northward," the associa-tion managers add; "and there's no telling just when it will stop."

The condition of Memphis does not improve, and the Health Board has been forced to lectare a general epidemic. Up to Saturday the whole number of cases of yellow fever had been 330, of which 90 were fatal. This is considered to be a very small death rate. Of the people thirty thousand have fled from the city. The authorities are unable to persuade the negroes to go to the camps provided for them without the city limits, although it is admitted that the only safety is in depopulation. All hopes of stamping out the disease having ended. Memphis settles down in gloom to await the welcome frost.

The cable announces that three thousand colliers in Staffordshire, England, have struck for an advance of ten per cent, in wages. From Wilkesbarre, Pa., comes the news that employees of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company are out on a strike for an advance of wages. The spinners in Fall River still hold out, and apparently there is no prospect of a settlement.

The latest aspirant for pedestrian honors is FEDERMEYEE, who imagines that because he trundled a wheelbarrow from San Francisco to New York in nine months, or thereabouts, he can now push it 450 miles around the sawdust track in six days. If he keeps on as well as he began, he will travel yet a further distance; but it is unsafe to wager that he will be successful

The tragedy which occurred in the house No. 22 Cilaton street, resterday morning, might not, perhaps, have excited much attention had not, perhaps, have excited much attention had it happened in a far Western town, but that a defenceless couple should be murderously at-Very likely the decrease may be partly | tacked in their own apartments by a party of | ure in Harper's for September.

six men whom they had offended in som slight way, and that a man coming to their as-sistance should receive probably fatal injuries, something novel in New York. The story of the assault upon JOHN SCHMIDT and his wife reads like a paragraph from a newspaper published in some lawless and remote region where clubs and policemen are unknown.

The facilities for the escape of criminals which are constantly furnished by the strawball system are a disgrace to our criminal law It is a common practice now for a man to be made the owner of real estate for a few hours for the sole purpose of qualifying for bail. As soon as the accused person is released, and gets out of the reach of justice, the property may be transferred back, and there is no opportunity ither to secure the amount of ball forfeited, or to prosecute the bailor for perjury. One way to stop such practices, and to compel either the appearance of an accused person for trial or collection of the amount forfeited on his bond, would be to make the ball a lien on the real estate, the same as a mortgage, until the case is disposed of. If such a plan could be adopted there would be fewer criminals bailed and no such pile of forfeited and valueless bail bonds as now encumber the pigeon boles in the District Attorney's office. In one case recently investigated by a Sun reporter, a man accused of shooting a policeman was twice liberated on insufficient ball and is now at liberty without having been tried.

That it takes a thief to eatch a thief has been recently illustrated in several cases. When RED LEARY desired to free himself from Ludlow street jall, instead of trying to break out he persunded his friends to break in and drag him out. PORTER and IRVING, tiring of the monotony of the Raymond street jail life, had confederates raise a rumpus at the entrance while they slipped out in the rear. But Sunday's performance at Blackwell's Island may be said to cap the climax of audacious rescues. The ferry boat to the island is worked by two convict oars men, who are guarded by a keeper who carries a carbine and a revolver. Down upon him dashed a boat containing six men, who upset the ferry craft, rescued the convicts, ducked the keeper took his revolver from him while he floundered in the water, flung his carbine to the tide, and then rowed away, leaving the helpless guardian of the prisoners clinging to the bottom of his boat.

It is plain that prison keepers have more to fear from enemies outside the walls than from those within.

The tactics of the champion oarsman, HANLAN, and his backers evidently proceed on the view that few persons really believe that COURTNEY is a scoundrel, and sold his last great race. Hence they look for few bets against HANLAN in any new contest, and those few at long odds; and hence again, with reliince on betting thus cut down, they trust more than ever to the stakes, and demand to have bem made large. Were the Canadians less frankly loyal to the champion, were they to eign a doubt they cannot feel, and thus produce an impression that Countrier might realy have some chance with the Toronto oarsman the negotiations for a match would probably ot hang fire in this way.

Gen. Smith for Governor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No subject of public pelicy has for many a day impressed itself more trongly upon the public mind than the conspiracy lately intered into between Mayor Cooper and others to hind he interests of the people and the wellare of the party to sees intended solely for the benefit of a mere political action, and nothing sought for or accomplished by that conspiracy is more thoroughly dishonest, corrupt, and indemocratic than the means resorted to for the invenion of a pretext for the removal of Police Commissione: ien. Smith. The pretence of a hearing or trial before Mayor Cooper was a mere sham. Every safeguard of the Constitution and the law of the land has been shame-fully trampled under foot, and the rights of every citizen New York are to-day struck down in the person of pen, and to put a stop to one-man power, has himself as umed the exercise of despotic powers.

natter in their own hands and nominating Gen. South as their candidate for Governor this fall. I have no per-sonal acquaintance with Gen. Smith, and only know what history and the greas say of him, and if the half hat has been said is true, that he is a patriot, a soldier and an honest man, he is today, it the party will consult its own as well as the country's wellare, the most avail able standard bearer in the State. The people, if he should be nominated will say amon. The political at mosphere will be cleared, the party will punish a great conspiracy, a trusted public servant will be vindicated, and the object of true government will in a measure be

BROOKLYN, Aug. D.

One-Armed Joe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sux of Monday, the 11th instant, there is a note from a person signing himself "Sixth Corps Veteran," advocat ing the nomination of Gen. Smith for fovernor. So far as Gen. Smith is concerned, the "Old Sixth Corps" vetcrans would respond Amen, but an indignant protest and remenstrance must be entered against the presumption of any one who was, or is, only a member of the Twenty third Militia, speaking for the glorious old Sigth Corps,

or wearing, as of right, its distinctive budge, The connection of the Twenty-third, N. G. with the Sixth Corps was of a most visionary character, and their participating in the battle of Gettysburg all moonshine and falsehood, for the Twenty third never was, in fact, on that glorious field; indeed, at no time did any of their nen see a live "Johnny," with rifle in hand, at the

That regiment was a rear guard-a sort of Home Guard affair-very much in the rear: and when called upon to murch after the Boys in Blue, it is known that their colors were carried in a baggare wagon. This will not e denied on affirmation, by their then standard bearer. They had neither killed nor wounded, performed no notable service, had no genuine association with the grand old Sixth Corps which would authorize their adopting its army badge as a part of its decorating, or warrant those words in their armory song

"Our 'badge' with honor we wen;
The 'Cross, by us atoms saved.
The old Stath coros.
And Boys to Blue.
Remember the Twenty-third, so true,
For fectivatour field they saved."

As a militia regiment, the Twenty-third may earn reputable fame, but, even as such, they stand a long way in the rear of the fighting Ninth, Sixty minth, Fourteenth, Seventy-first, and others. Modesty will become them intil they grow older and perform some real service, in which they can have just pride. ONE ARRED JOE

The Negro Exodus.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir Allow me accurred a statement made by the Secretary of the Emi-trant Aid Society of Washington in the shape of an exeximined officials of the Ogdenshurg and Lake Champlain Railroad. Today the examination of President Averill of the Ogdenshurg and Lake Champlain Railroad was concluded. The fact was developed that this road charges lour cents per mile for passengers, and ran behind last year over \$100,0.0. The examination of officers of the Rome Walerbown and Ogdenshurg Railroad has been in progress to-day. It is shown that the rates of this road are largely controlled by the New York Central Company. The Committee have nearly finished here, and will convene in Rochester on the 15th and in Saratoga on the 20th. ract from the letter of Gov. St. John, who states that Tieveland, Ohio, has given \$1,000 for the cause, and New York not that many cents. Admitting that this city has not responded as liberally as she has in other cases, the not responded as liberally as site has in other cases, the New York Association to Ald Southern Sufferers has forwarded \$300 to St. Louiz and K. a. a., and has \$120 more to send: the colored God relicos have raised over \$200; the colored Kegabient tieneral Committee in the neighborhood of \$500, according to subscriptions as received through the President, and their work is not an isled.

What E. Guess.

See'y of the N. Y. Ass'n to Aid Southern Sufferers.

New York, Aug. 11.

Gov. Nelson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Every day I some one offers a new candidate for discernor of State. New, my choice is the Hon. Homer A. Nel-if Pouglike-plate. In any one boat lim in this State? He is the man for lexit Governor. Gambetta and the Concordat.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—It is understood that M. lambetta, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is hos tile to the radical proposal for the abrogation of the concerlat. He said in conversation, vesterday, that the concerdat should be improved, not destroyed.

What a delightful variety of literary matter nd of pictures is to be found in Harper's New Month'y for eptember. To begin with, the reader is taken through in engraved gallery of American art; then he is intro duced to Newport society of the old times; then he is taken to the gold mines of Georgia, from which he passe to the last revel in Printz Hall, he haits to study to King Collection of engraved geors; next he spends an hour among the charming scenery and interesting obleets of the Navestak Highlands, listens to the fine song or "My Mariner," and then emoys a yachting romane next he is interested and instructed by the account of remarkable industrial society and its work; then he has THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE.

ner Wheeler's Case in Court To-

day-Mr. Nichola's Suit. The argument is to be made before Justice Van Brunt to-day on the motion to make permanent the writ of prohibition restraining Mayor Cooper from proceeding with the hear ing on the charges which he has made agains Police Commissioner DeWitt C. Wheeler. Cor.

Police Commissioner DeWitt C. Wheeler. Corporation Counsel Whitney will present the Mayor's case. His principal point is that the writ of prohibition can be used only by one court to restrain another, and cannot be directed from a court to an official. If it could it might put the office will be tween two fires. If he obeyed the writ and violated a State law, he would be liable to be removed from office. On the other hand, should he execute the law and disregard the writ, he might be punished for contempt of court.

The hearing afforded to Commissioner Wheeler by the Mayor was adjourned on Monday, Aug. 4, to 1 o'clock to-day. The Mayor declined to say whether he should go on with the hearing before Justice Van Brunt had decided the motion to make the writ of prohibition permanent. It is believed, however, that the hearing will be adjourned for another week.

The order authorizing the issue of the writ of certiorar in ex-Police Commissioner Sidney P. Nichole's case was presented to Justice Westbrook for his signature, vesterday by Mr. John W. Weed, one of Mr. Nichole's counsel. It is expected that it will be served upon Mayor Cooper to-day.

ELEVATED TRACKS IN ROCHESTER.

The Citizens' Committee's Answer to Mr. W. H. Vanderblit's Proposal. ROCHESTER, Aug. 11 .- Vanderbilt's proposal for elevated tracks through Rochester was considered by joint committees of Common Council and citizens to-day. The general expression was favorable to the substance of the plans, which are in reality about the same as those submitted to Vanderbilt and rejected by him several months ago, because the city refused to pay half of the cost of construction. The subject will, doubtless, receive much pub-lic attention, and public meetings throughout the city are already called. The following let-ter was mailed to Vanderbilt this evening:

ter was mailed to Vanderbilt this evening:

Dean Sur. Our committee are in receipt of your communication of July 31, with profile and plan of the proposed elevated tracks for your road, also the memoranda respectively from numbers I not a to be incorporated plane and profile with our City Surveyor, and find much in them to as prove. But it is the opinion of our committee that some changes will have to be made teleore the Common conneit will be ready to act upon the matter definiting. We shall further consider the matter at an early day, and shall then ask that your engineer. Mr. Fisher, meet us here to confort upon such changes in the plans presented as may seem necessary and hest.

Very truly yours, G. C. Nexil, Chairman.

CONNECTICUT'S BLUE LAWS.

Norwich Clergymen Determined to Enforce Those Against Sabbath Breaking. NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 11.-Nothing Is

talked of here to-night but the determination of the clergy to enforce the "blue law" regulating thePuritanic observance of Sunday and their anticipated next move. The Rev. Mr. Bacon spoke to half the city in Gospel Temperance Hurd's mammoth tent this evening, the largest gathering the town has seen for years. His speech was fervid, passionate, and extremely partisan. Clergymen sat on the platform and in the audience, and the multitude applauded, roared with laughter, and hissed by turns. Some of Mr. Bacon's hits were keenly sarcastic and humorous. He dekeenly sarcastic and humorous. He described the steamboat Ella as a craft of crime, loaded with whiskey and prostitutes, sallying forth each Sunday, with its complement of vice, to return at night and vomit it forth on the wharf. The steamboat company is king, "saidhe; "howling demagogues are its prime, ministers, and a mob is the standing army." He pictured the ideal Sunday and its opposite, and hurled a storm of hot shot at the city Government, as disloyal, cowardly, and defied by one man Paul B.-Greene manager of the steamer. The meeting was closed in a turnult of excitement, the sentiment being about evenly divided. Resolutions were passed assuring Mr. Bacon of strong support, and expressing unswerving determination to proceed with the prosecution of the men who patronized the excursion of Sunday, and the owners of the boat. The names of many of the excursionists were taken down by spotters on the boat, and the men are to be arraigned before the City Court at once. There is no appeal in these cases, and Mr. Bacon says he will soon know whether the steamship company owns the city. The clergy-man inveghed against Hugh H. Osgood, the Mayor of the city, and the meat influential member of Mr. Bacon's church. He raid a fine tribute to Mr. T. M. Waller, who is Mayor of the city, and the most influential member of Mr. Bacon's church. He raid a fine tribute to Mr. T. M. Waller, who is Mayor of the city, and the most influential member of see that the laws are enforced, and regrested that that gentleman does not live in Norwich, so that he (Bacon) might vote for him for something. scribed the steamboat Ella as a craft

At the Threshold of an Asylum WORCESTER, N. Y., Aug. 11.-Martin Vande water's family consisted of himself and wife and three-hildren, the youngest of whom was Samuel, about 23 years of age. On the 20th of May last Martin died, leav-ing property valued at \$15,000. He bequeathed the greater part of it to Samuel, who was his favorite. An effort was soon made by the rest of the family to get conirol of his part of the estate. His health is railing and his mind at times is not clear, and occasionally he has periods of highthendedness. While he was suffering inder one of these attacks his mether, brother, and shor made complaint that he was nonnangeable, and that he had directed to do them bestly; harm, and upon their swarm testimonia of certificate of insulity was procured, and Samuel about to be taken to an assum for the insule, and his rel twes becam proceedings to get control of his frojerty. This around suspicion and a close insulation has satisfied the neighbors that it is a considerate to incarcerate a same person in order to get constrol of the property. Samuel has instituted actions against all concerned.

The Police Commissioners.

Commissioner French appeared in the Police rival he was asked to jain Commissioners. MacLean and Morrison in a meeting of the Board to pass the July pay rolls of the Street Cleaning Bureau, and transact other "pressing lusiness." He compiled, and moved that Mr. MacLean act as Chairman. Mr. Morrison voted yea, and as Mr. MacLean said nothing he was accordingly tooked upon as the presiding officer of the meeting. Chief Clerk Hawley read Gov. Robinson's approval of the removal of Gen. Smith and Mayor Cooper's appointment of Mr. Morrison is the General's successor, and after routine business, Mr. French moved that Mr. MacLean act as temporary President of the Board, with power to sign pay rolls and perform the other duties of that office. This motion was carried, and it was souted that Mr. Morrison should occarred the clerks therein. Mr. Marrison was given the appointment of his own messenger. ival he was asked to iain Commissioners MacLean and

Not an Ohio Man.

About two months ago Collector Merritt got a letter signed Frank H. Mason of Jersey City, saying that the writer had enlisted in the Union army when he was 14 years old, and had served through the war. He asked 14 years old, and had served through the war. He asked that he might be examined under the civil service rules for an appointment in the Custom Hoise. An answer denying the application was mailed to the address given. Testerday the Collector received a letter signed Frank B. Mason of 1989 Partile street, Brooklyn, informing him that some one had been solnt his name without his amplitude of or any place under the United States Good applied for any place under the United States Good applied for any place under the United States Good applied for any like the United States Good applied for a

OGDENSBURG, Aug. 11.-The Hepburn Investi gating Committee held sessions here on Saturday, and examined officials of the Ogdensburg and Lake Cham

Earthquake in Bogota.

Washington, Aug. 11.-Mr. Dickman, our Minister at Bogota, in a despatch to the Department of State, reports that on the evening of the 11th of July, 1879, two severe shocks of earthquake occurred in Bogota. The first, at about 9 o'clock, lasted about ten seconds and the second, at about 11 o'clock, lasted thirty seconds. It appeared to be a wave motion, accompanied by a slight running, noise. The course was tron south west to inortheast. Many people were greatly alarmed and rashed into the streets imploring the intercession of the saints. The damage to properly was not large. It may have been more serious in other places.

Outbreak in Brazil. LONDON, Aug. 11 .- A Rio Janeiro despatch by

the way of Lisbon says. A descatch from Para, Brani, July 21, says that 14,000 distressed inhabitants of Para had revokled in consequence of the stoppage. If supplies for their relief. There was more starm in Para, as it was braced the town might be sacked. The initia had been called out. Denving that Lafferty Whipped Him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—So. It is said in to-day's Ses that Johanny Lafferty deteated me in a prize field. This is not true. I did fight Lafferty near St. Lamis for \$1,000 in deteated him in forty-dive minutes without receiving a brack eye. Ground Sunger. Jessay City, Aug. 2.

A First-Class Fatture as Mayor.

From the Hardisol Times. New York, Aug. 7.—Cooper is undoubtedly a first class batter as Mayor, and probably the deadest man politically, to be found in New York at the present moment. ENGLISH FARM PROFITS.

Several Persons who do not Agree with "Angle-American's" Conclusions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To the communication from "Angle-American" concerning the relative chances of the agriculturist in this country and in England, I beg leave to take a rew exceptions. After starting out with the assertion that "every day the London papers contain advertisements of the sate by public auction of land in large and small parcels," he asks, "But why should a farmer want to buy land when he can get it at an annual rent of 2 per cent of its value?" Exactly the question I would ask; and, o reading the next sentence-" A farm, the rent of which \$5,000 -would supplement it by another: Why does any one continue an investment which pays "2 cent." only when the "public funds"

\$50,000 "—would supplement it by another: Why does any one continue an investment which pays "2 per cent." only when the "public funds" will yield "3 per cent." Out of this 2 per cent the owner must pay taxes and cost of renairs, which, judging from this country, will leave a small part only of the rentsce money. Why held such an investment while United States sectorities yield 4 per cent, without taxes? Still another question. I would nike to know what kind of a farm that is which, worth \$50,000, will rent for \$1,000 when none butan "incanable larmer" will raise less than "forty bushels of wheat to the acre." and wheat and expert in the tog house, fish point, does than "forty bushels of wheat to the acre." and wheat do not produce their "forty bushels of wheat to the acre."

Again, your correspondent says that while the English farmer gets \$2 and over a bushel for his wheat, the American farmer is "lucky," if he gets "twenty cents." And his reasoning is this; that the English farmer finds his market at home without any expense of transportation compenses and middlemen. If correct, this should bear examination. Let us do so, testerday's market reports of the New York rice do not be stated the recommendation. The documents of the New York in the second in the should bear examination. Let us do so, testerday's market reports of the New York in the New Yo

Nonzestows, Pa., Aug. 8.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: How any person like "Anglo-American," who has been constrained to emigrate to this country, can wish to uphold and vindicate the Land laws of England surpasses my comprehension. He lattors with associatly and not a little speciousness to show that British farmers are in no manner werse off than their American counterparts, and that land is easily bought in that country every day. If it be true, as he alleges, that the sale of land is no more restricted there than here, it is pertinent to inquire how it happens that a few thousand men own the whole of Enziand, while the militions dwn not one sod, but are living on the sufferance of the few landowners. The same is true of Ireland and Secoland. Is he aware of the fact that thirteen men own the twellth of Great Britain? The Duke of Sotherland alone owns hearly one milition and a half of acres. Nine hundred and sixty-each men own the third of Great Britain! By way of conjuding our great landowners with those of England, he refers to over astors, Goelets ac. These men, although owning very valuable property, cannot be sold, when viewed through the spectacless of England landowners, so with those of England. But even assuming that they owned vast possessions of territory, we might not example, as a patch of our country is as log as all England. It is no wonder, in view of the stold mildreners of the masses of England, that the governing classes and the missteracy should be slow and reluctant to redress the grievances of tenants. The worst leature about the English workman, be he a farmer or operative, is his cringing obsequiousness to the aristocracy. He must be driven to desperation before he acts.

To the Editors of This Sun—Sir: "Analo-American" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : How any driven to desperation before he acts.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sic: "Angle-American" says that the English farmer who cannot produce 40 bushels of wheat an acre must be "incapable or unfortunate." It is quite evident, then, that there must be a large number of that class in England, for in the Mork Jane Express for July 21. I find a statistical table showing that the average pointing 100 40 bushels an acre, and that the average production of 30 years has been only 28 bushels. Mr. Mechi of Tiptree Hall, who is supposed to be by no means incapable or unfortunate raises on his farm from 25 to 30 bushels, according to his own statement.

The number of failures of farmers in England tells the The number of failures of farmers in Englisha fells the story of their present condition in an immissiakable manner. In 1870 the failures were 229; in 1878, 815, and for the first six months of the present year, 614.

"Anche American" is incorrect in repard to the value of land in England. A man, he save, owning land renting for \$1,000 per annum could readily sell it for \$50,000. This he certainly could not do as a general role. The respects of sales of farms in the English newspapers show that the purchasers expect tacets gross return of over three per cent for their money.

Ex-Farmer.

Hibernia and Caledonia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with deep interest the letter in The Surfrom "A Scoto Caledonian." The sentiments, appeals, aspirations, and feductions contained therein I adopt as mine. My his torical readings of ancient Caledonia have been refresh

New York, Aug. 10.

A Fight for Life with a Grizzly. Prom the Sun Francisco Bulleton.

On Wedness Lay afternoon a man named Wilhisms came into San Jose. Cal. for a decitor, stating that his common into San Jose. Cal. for a decitor, stating that his common to white P. King, had been badly injured by a grizzly bear, in a contest that morning in a cadon, known as Skunk's Hollow, about thirty five miles southers of the state of the state of the same were hunting to redeer. King got on a bear track on Tuesday and went out early the next merning. As he did not return in time, his companion went out to search for him, and found him unconscious but still alle, with his skull tractured and him to conscious but still alle, with his skull tractured and the camp, and assistance given by a comple of men who were camping a few miles distant. King says he followed the bear a tracks to a sort of cave in the hillside, heavily not dered with chaparrai, and supposing the animal was inside was on the watch, when a rushing of the brush to turn and he then discovered Bruin only forty but away. He raised the ribe and fired and the bear caure to thin, the minimal closed on him. He cut trantically, but was struck on the head by the animal's paw, and remembered no mor until carried back to camp. From the San Francisco Bulletin.

When to Drink Whiskey.

Eat cysters only in the months that have an r' in their names, and drink winskey only in the names.

To the Boy with a Tall.

O, boy with a tail like an ape!
O, youth with a practical radder! In things of a comical shape I've never seen anything odder! Grotesque is the tashion—and yet it May presently come to prevail; Where under the sun did you get it-O, boy with the tail?

And may it as useful be classed, Or does it seem merely asthetic? And does it but tell of the past, Or is the appendage prophetic! Is this from Devonian ages, Cut down from the primitive scale? And are these the vanishing stages— O, man with a tail?

Or are you a herald-ob, say!-And is this peculiar possession, Instead of a mark of decay, A sign of the race's progression! Will caudals hereafter adoru so Titis human anatomy frail, And subsequent babies te born so-O, boy with a tail?

The wonder shall win its reward; 'Tis funny, and Barnum will court you And when you lean back on it hard, They say you can make it support to Thus the helm of the wild known to Which waves in the tropical vate Appears on a creature like you-O, boy with a tail!

Was yours an arboreal sire. And was he a native Darwinian, Who grew when he learned to aspure, And rose to a larger dominion? And did he desire without ceasing

To evolute out of the pole ! And are you the Link that was missing-O, boy with a tail? Come! Tell us the tale of the toil

All narratives must have a story, With reasons a posterour. But when you are giving us gleams. Or the past, the plain truth will avail-

For we notice you ren to extremes, O boy with a tail!

BUNDEAMS.

-A sentinel at Warsaw shot a prisoner dead for a triffing trregularity, and was sequitted.

—Anna Dickinson will make a second yen-

ture as an actress next month, appearing in San Fra

-The body of a Jew has been cremated at Goths, in Germany, where the practice is becoming com-mon, under influential encouragement.

—Nusbaum, a Missouri wife murderer, at-

empted to kill himselt by cutting his throat, but failed. He completed suicide by going five days without road. -Mapleson's experiment of giving opera in London at reduced prices, and not requiring evening dress or the removal of bonnets in any part of the house. has been highly successful.

-The term of a convict in the Illinois State prison was not to expire until September, but, in order that he might get to Sweden in time to share in the

-There is a talk of demolishing the Tuileries in Paris. The editor, as it now stands, is a melan-chely monument of fallen grandeur. Like the paince of Saint Cloud, it is a new rum, and has none of the soft picturesqueness which age and tvy alone can give -The Rev. Mr. Munson, who lately aston-

ished a Worcester congregation of Adventists by stepping down from the platform and marrying himself to a young woman, is now astenished to find himself in iail on a charge of biramy. He is said to have a wife and four children in Kansas. -In Pope Leo's garden, in the middle of a

large gravelled square, be has had reproduced by a design in young boxwood, carefully trimmed, the arms of the Pope. He has ordered all the Lapestries in the Vatican to be placed in chronological order and according to the schools to which they belong. In many ways he shows taste in things not ecclesiastica -Two Baltimore dry goods dealers, after trying in vain to sell some cloth to a negro woman, de-manded 25 cents for a glass of water that they had given

her, explaining that they must have reward for their

rouble. She declined to pay, and they locked the door on her. She broke out, and had them arr -Six young women are spending August in six tents, near Northwood, N. H. Only one man is tolerated in the camp, and he is a servant. For diversion, they fish, row, ride, shoot at a mark, play games end, sing, and frotic. The comp is called Go ach of the party is " Gump 1." or " Gump 2." and --Alexander von Basilewitsch, a Russian Colonel in the Prussian service, was accused of pocket-picking, and in a lower court of Berlin was convered. On appeal, the judgment has been reversed, and the pris

oner acquitted, on the ground "of the improbability of the accusation." He was a prominent social figure in Berlin, and his prosecution caused a great sensation. —Bishop Conrad Martin, who died a few lays ago, was one of the most extreme and determined caders of the Ultramontane party in Germany He was a man of great ability and energy, of ready elected and facility of expression, both in speech and writing, and of uncompromising tenacity of purpose. His digui-comes opportunely for Hismarck's supposed pancy of

reconciliation. -Seventy-five sculptors sent in designs for the statue to be erected to Thiers in France. The successful young artist, whose work was unveiled an Aug. 3, is Ernest Charles Demosthenes Guibert. At the first drawing school which he entered he carried off all. the medals, and in 1873 he secured the grand prize. He exhibited "Cain Maudit" in this year's salen, obtaining a

-The pay of Bismarck from all sources. both as Prussian Minister and as Chancellor of the empire is only \$13,500. The highest salary of a Prussian Cabi ate scale, the pension amounting to as many eighteths of the salary which was being received at the time of rethrement as there have been years spent in the service of the State. Ten years are added to the record of service in all cases where misconduct has not called for censure. But where the salary exceeds \$3,000, only the ball of

such excess is taken into account.

—The protective tariff that it is proposed. to levy on American lard and bacon imported into Ger-many is causing much protestation there. These articles of consumption have been sold there at considerably lower prices than the domestic articles, greatly to the rejoicing of the poorer classes, of whom many find it hard to live at all. Even the farmers are said to self their pigs alive, and to buy the imported product. The proposed duty will thus fall directly upon the poorer classes and since lard and pork form a considerable part of their diet, will be more oppressive than a similar duty upon almost any other article of food.

-Among the claims against the estate of Mrs. Engabeth Vassels of New Bedford, Mass, was that of Nathaniel Hammond for "twenty-tour visits, with medical advice." at \$1 each, and "nine gold pills" at \$7 for the lot. The fact that Mr. Hammond is not a physician led the administrator to refuse payment, which rought on a law-sait Mr. Hammond testified that he loctored Mrs. Vassels at her urgent request, and preeribed pills made of solid gold, nine of which arrestly ost \$7 to make. He thought they would strengthen the ostient. If iron was a good tonic, why should not a make rectous metal be better! Mr. Hammond's account back was put in evidence. It was an almanac, invented "Dectrin Mrs. Vassels," and the visits were marked ."

-The district of Adabagar within one indred miles of Constantinople, is in a serry the owing to the lawless proceedings of the Circussian sales. ists, of whom there are about forty thousand, against dest the roads and rob all who venture ou are described, for no man can use cattle in a field for three hours without drawing down upon him a met. Fachs and herds still browse on the inflation; but they all be-long to the Circassians, and no one dares to claim any idthe animals as stolen property. The houses in the town of Adubayar are parriculed; but Circonians send jugition storming parties to force the barricades. The barrant sclosed. Trade is impossible, as Circassians due the steam of buyers and sellers and cast ominous glances at the

cash boxes of the merchants. -- In Germany it is an offence against the law, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for a Rouan Catholic priest to refuse the sacrament to one of his parishioners without a valid reason. Pasks theorem Kramm of the village of Hoengen was account a test offence recently. He interposed the plea that the com-plainant, though a Reman Catholic by protession was raising his children as Protestants, and was printing hem to attend a Protestant school, netwithstanolomn promises made at his marriage not to do so, and in disregard of the admonitions directed to bits state. The plea was pronounced insufficient, and the tisslet was entenced to pay the costs of the prosecution and a fi of about \$35, or to imprisonment for filteen days and permission was accorded to the complainant to posicials the proceedings for his vindication.

-John C. Arnold, a San Francisco actor. got very drunk at San Jose, three years ago. On the lowing morning a dead body, bearing such stress semblatice to Arneld that it was at once itemined by many persons as his, was found in a suburian abused orchard. A slightly crippled leg, traces of paramete, and a cast in the right eye were marks that, besides a left likeness, led a jury to ducide that the remains were those of Arnold. A bullet hole in the head showed the cause of death. Now, Arnold returns to San Francisco, and soft that, on the occasion of the San Jose serve he met the man afterward found dead, that they were attracted at once by their close resemblance to each other, and that while spending the night with a number of your own his double was accidentally shot. Fearing more the matter, he had retreated to southern California

-A Methodist and a Spiritualist camp meeting are only two miles apart in hards found. Pas-but the religious separation is much further. A delega-tion of Spiritualists went to the Metholist came wells a proposal to exchange speakers. "You have meeting the about ment, no reportance, no new birth, me results that might no reportance, no new birth, me results that ment, no feel. You allow every man to him as a pleases, to act as he pleases. No, we have meeting such as you." A heated and somewhat most theological discussion council, and finally, as to unlists proposed to go, the Methodists knot and pray for them. The Spiritualists should be dead dainful. A Methodist cheryman besonded 105 "those who formerly preached desire but has ored Him," reterring to two of the who had formerly belonged to the Nethode-He added. "O, that we sil present may enter "We will! we will!" should the Sarrians Lord," continued the Methodist, taken inde Lord, continue the state of these shall enter the reputers, "we know that nothing shall enter the deflects or make the lie of put many shall enter in and shall not be about. This time to the made in resions. Finally, the highly level out of camp with "Old Hondred."

-G. Buckley Mathew, C. B., F. R. G. S. who has lest been retured from the British service, and who was for some Years a seem Charleston, Philadelphia, and New Young and high self-avery recently life. A service regiments from 1825 to 1-41, as Essain, but Capital, the was sent to Variancent of A and Shattesbury in 1837, and fault Diseases him which he delivered, the famous most as Community in Chief at the Pallatine in 1944. Charleston in 1950, and Pallatine in 1944. Charleston in 1950, and Pallatine in 1944. Breather Minister in 1947. He had been do the time Karis of Liamboff, of which Pallatine North member, and was a conser to Lords (I have well, and related to several of the leading I hally. In 1875 he visited New York, was set tality at Delmontor's and the Manhattan tracted a marringinal engagement with M daughter of the late J. W Gernyl and steel a few who had a texture from the relationship a year. The wedding was no England. A sec. natual consent took place within a low we had been previously twice married was divihis first wate, and has a sen and two dangerters.